FAST EXPRESS LINES.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ORIGIN OF A GREAT BUSINESS.

Idea of a Newspaper Man Given to a Worn Out Ticket Agent Was the Beginning of What Is To-day One of the Transportation Wonders.

Does the reader who receives from the expressman at the door the little parcel in-tended to convey good wishes for the holiday season ever think of the proportions to which has grown the agency used to thus reach those who are thousands of thus reach those who are thousands of miles away? Does the merchant who has been using the expresses for over half a century stop to compare as he signs for his goods the transactions of that period when the entire business of a single trip between New York and Boston was carried in a carpet sack with the business of to-day, when purcels are hauled in special trains of express cars only—trains that stop leas than wants thus between New York and Kanpress cars only—trains that stop less than twenty times between New York and Kansas City, covering a distance of over 1.490 miles between the hours of 8:29 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday and to:30 o'clock a. m. on the following Friday?

Does the reader know that the great express system of the modern day originated in a suggestion made by a newspaper correspondent? says a New York letter to the Chicago Researt. Away back in 1533 Lin

respondent, says a New York letter to the Chicago Record. Away back in 1838 Jim Hale had charge of a reading room at Wall and Water streets in New York. He was also a steamboat agent and on every beat that left for New York he sent a batch of news to the editors of Boston papers. He wand the same means to supply the same

details of starting the first parcel express "facilities" were obtained from a steamer and the officials of the Boston & Providence railway and it was the idea of Jim Hale that William F. Harnden carried out in thus establishing what has become the great express system which to-day ramifies the entire United States.

A young man named "Dud" Martin does

A young man hamed "Dud" Martin does errands in Chicago every day for Elgin people, who commission him to buy all sorts of things and deliver them in Elgin. Harnden was simply the "Dud" Martin of 1829. He began with an old-fashioned car-pet bug, which he carried between New York and Hoston. This was the first par-York and Boston. This was the first par-cel express ever conducted in the United States. Prior to that time people who desired to send a package from one place to another were required to entrust it to the driver of a stage coach or the pas-senger on a steamboat who would agree

to take it along.

In it for the driver, but the passenger may
his pains for the trouble.

Harnden, after establishing an express
butween New York and Boston, connected
Philadelphia with the same line and then
extended it up the Hudson to Albany. The
pioneer' expressman kept looking Westward and finding that his enterprise would
be prosper in that direction until there ward and inding that his enterprise would not prosper in that direction until there were more people to patronize it, he set about to bring in people enough to stimu-late the business. He originated a scheme by which foreigners settling in this country found an easy and safe way of remitting funds to their people across the water. Harndon carried this idea out to the extent of bringing at least 100,000 immigrants, and as they came and the Western country grew, so did the express business

It is said that the only time Harnden at its said that the only time Harnoen was surprised at the outcome of his efforts was when he placed a dummy package to catch a thief. The package was stolen without the messenger knowing it, at which it was said "he was much taken

But if the old man could take a peep But if the old man could take a peep from the other side of the river, there would be depicted on his countenance a Rip Van Winkle expression upon beholding what the package-express has become. From Harnden's beginning on a steamboat and a short line of railway in the most primitive stages of railroading there were many to follow and profit by his venture. Competition sprang up in "companies" which became the forerunners of the four

this fiyer to the Western country, There were a hundred clerks calling off the addresses of packages to the bill clerks, and the first names had a familiar sound to the writer. Floating through the sheds were heard the names of Dixon, Cassville, Sheboygan, Janesville, Racine, Lake Mills, Clio, Butte and hundreds of other names that Westerners are quick to recognize.

heard the names of Dixon, Cassville, Sheboygan, Janesville, Racine, Lake Mills, Clio, Butte and hundreds of other names that Westerners are quick to recognize.

Inside the building were being made up great trunks. One was named "Winona and Way." This trunk when packed would be loaded on the special and hauled to Chicago, remaining untoucned, so far as its contents were concerned, until at Chicago it would be put on the train running to Winona. There were trunks for particular lines running out of Chicago. There were trunks for cittes like Des Moines, Omaha, Detroit, Cleveland and St. Louis. The entire business of the train is systematically handled with the same predominating idea of saving time in transit.

On the night on which the writer began a ride on an express special from New York to the Black hills the train was made up of nine cars, as follows: Ogdensburg, N. Y., one; Syracuse, one; Rochester, one; St. Louis, ene; Cincinnati, one; Detroit, one; Chicago, three. The Ogdensburg car was left at Syracuse; St. Louis and Cincinnati were left at Buffalo to go by the way of Cleveland over the Lake Shore line. The train is numbered it clear through to Chicago, Commencing its run over the New York Central & Hudson River, it does not stop between New York and Albany, making the run of 161 miles in three hours and twenty-five minutes. Stops are made on the run from Albany to Buffalo at Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Batavia.

At Buffalo the Michigan Central takes hold of the train, extra cars being taken on at this point, and a quick run is made over into Canada and down to Detroit, the latter place being reached at 1 o'clock p. m., the train having made but one stop between Detroit and Buffalo. Continuing on the line of the Michigan Central New York Canada and Michigan Central New York Canada and Michigan Central New York can at Patavia.

At Buffalo the Michigan Central takes hold of the train, extra cars being taken on at this point, and a quick run is made over into Canada and down to Detroit, the latter place

ever hauling less than ten loaded cars. At Chicago transfers are made to trains going south, west and north.

south, west and north.

It goes without question that the American special and connecting trains through to Deadwood require more skillful handling and care as to safe conduct than any other trains on rails to-day. Commencing at New York the train is "watched" with greater care than is any other on the system. The man with the cash is put into a special car with two gnards, who are armed to the teeth, carrying riot guns holding shells filled with twelve buckshot. They have revolvers of the linest pattern, with the power to bore holes through which a modern walking stick could be pushed. The freight man is in another car similarly gnarded.

The men who are on duly in the towers used in the block system on the entire line from New York to Buffalo have special instructions in regard to train No 31. As it darfs along past his post the operator scans the roofs of the cars from engine to the last car. If a person is seen clinking to the

used the same means to supply the sanctums of "beandom" the latest New York papers.

One day an individual who had been worn out with the labor incident to a position in the Boston & Worcester railroad tieket office approached Hale with the remark that he was worked to death, was seeking another job and wanted the newspaper man to tell him what was best to de.

"Do errands between New York and Boston," was the immediate answer.
In less time than it takes to relate the details of starting the first parcel express "facilities" were obtained from a steamer and the officials of the Boston & Providence railway and it was the idea of Jim Hale that William F. Harnden carried out in thus establishing what has become the great express system which to-day ramifes the entire United States.

West carry armed crews. On the Fremont, Eikhorn & Missouri Valley road, which line is the Black Hills connection, more than ordinary precaution is taken against robbery. The express car is provided with a stationary safe, to the outside door of which the messenger has a key. The inside door is fastened with # combination lock, which can be opened only by certain express agents along the line. Say the messenger has valuables for Valentine the senger has valuables for Valentine; the senger has valuables for Valentine; the express agent at that place, who knows the combination, enters the car and opens the safe; when he locks it he takes the dial with him, and the next man who is called to open furnishes his own dial and removes it when he closes the safe. Combinations are changed frequently and only the agents are changed frequently and only the agents at the larger towns are provided with a dial. On each safe is posted a notice signed by A. Antisdel, stating that the safe cannot be opened by any one on the train.

Locomotives used on the fast expresses of to-day are the heaviest and most powerful in the great railway round houses of Chicago and New York. The men who handle them are the engineers who have stuck to their posts in the face of disaster, and who their posts in the face of disaster, and who are recognized as of ability in every phase of their perilous calling, so that from headlights to the red signals in the rear the modern express special is all that the matchless service requires of such a train and its crew.

California to Exhibit at the Bordeaux Ex

The viticultural commissioners have deided to make an exhibit of California wines and brandles at the exposition which s to be held at Bordeaux from the 1st of May next until the 1st of November, says

the San Francisco Chronicle. Secretary Scott received a cable dispatch secretary scott received a cable dispatch yesterday afternoon from Bordeaux to the effect that the Societe Philomathique has accepted the terms offered by the viticultural commission and that California wines and brandles will be accorded a full and complete representation at the forthcomng exhibition.

ing exhibition.

This is the first opportunity which has ever been afforded local wine-growers and distillers to display their products in Bordeaux. During the last two years substantial recognition has been accorded California wines and brandles in various European centers. Gold medals have been

to f country suitable for whemaking as large and as varied as all of the countries of Europe outside of Russia.

"We want to put samples of all of our whee before the countries of the world, and we have never before had such an opportunity as is now presented in the Bordeaux exposition. We do not claim that we have the very best of everything, but we do want to show to all comers that we have at least as good wine as can be shown by any country. All that we ask is an equal and fair chance with any country, and I think it is fortunate for the state that the means exist for inviting such a comparison without any undue expense to the individual winemakers. The commission intends to collect all of the samples. The samples will be sent on, and due care will be taken that fair play is given to all concerned. All that we are waiting for is complete particulars as to the expense."

The Responsible Person. Indianapolis Journal: "When I get to eaven," said the small boy who has but ately begun the study of Genesis, "the first thing I am going to do is to hunt up Adam and give him a licking."

Two Stepping Stones

to consumption are ailments we often deem trivial-a cold and a cough. Consumption thus acquired is rightly termed "Consumption from neglect."

Scott's Emulsion

not only stops a cold but it is remarkably successful where the cough has become deep seated.

Scott's Emulsion is the richest of fat-foods yet the easiest fat-food to take. It arrests waste and builds up healthy flesh.

Propared by Scott & Howne, N. V. All draggists.

RECALLS A BRAVE MAN.

INTERESTING HISTORY OF A BAT-

were annihilated before they had much chance to repel their circling and merciless foe. The dead and wounded lay all about Reno's intrenchments of commissary boxes and dead horses. The sufferings of the wounded troopers were intensified by the absence of water, and those who had not yet fallen were and those who had not yet fallen were nearly crazed by the tortures of thirst. And, what was worse, there seemed to be no human possibility of an expedition reaching the river and returning alive, so alert were the red riflemen on the field. At last the condition of Reno's troopers became so desperate that volunteers were called for to make the perilous dash to the river. Sullivan, the light-hearted Irishman, was the first man, it is said, to offer his services. He was grimy from smoke and dust as he arose from his cramped position behind a barricade of hard tack boxes. Even arose from his cramped position behind a barricade of hard tack boxes. Even then the bullets and arrows of the Sioux were spattering against the barricade. Three other fearless comrades followed Sullivan's example, and then, well weighted with cans and with their belts sagging under their loads of ammunition, the four men broke through the intrenchments and cautiously made their descent from the huff to the river. their descent from the bluff to the river. Their departure and the object of their mission was quickly discovered by the Indians, who immediately opened flerce fire on the four men. Meanwhile, however, the troops prevented any advance of the fee. It did not take many minof the foe. It did not take many min-utes for Sullivan and his comrades to fill their tins with the precious water, but those minutes were like hours to the suffering troopers who had guarded the little band of heroes with their car-bines. Under a galling fire, through which it seemed impossible for a man to come out alive, the four men ran, crept and leaped until three of them reached the command.

But Sullivan was not one of these, Soon after emerging from the wild rose bushes which fringed the bank of the fiver he was hard hit by a bullet. His comrades did not miss him until after they had reached the command. On the third day of the fight the Sioux, alarmed at the approach of General Gibbons' troops, withdraw from the field under cover of suffocating clouds of smoke from the grass, which they had smoke from the grass, which they had smoke the close courtships started wenter lead in my experience courtships started vember lead in my experience courtships started. cached it using special trains hading express ars only. The speed and perform and or such a train is almost beyond consorted by the special special trains and the post of a flyer is a commercial boon. If the reader lives in Des Moines he can wire a New York home for a beyond express and the post of a flyer is a commercial boon. If the reader lives in Des Moines he can wire a New York home for a beyond consorted the commercial boon is the reader lives in Des Moines he can wire and branch of the same week. During this makers have never before had not home for a beyond the same do then had, and rather than loses a fermion of the same week. During this heave covered 250 miles.

There is a train operated by the American Express Company which leaves New hogs as 150 clock the next evening. It composed only of express cars, and is right to the same week and reader means the saked for something he wires he can easily get the articles from the same week and reader in the post of the viscolitarial supplies of the same work of the same week and reader lives in the same of Divino, the life of the same week and the post of the viscolitarial commission said systemical articles with the commentation of the same week During that it is to the witness between the post of the viscolitarial commission and systemical articles with the commentation of the same week During that the same proportion of the same week During that the same proportion of the same when the post of the viscolitarial commission of the same when the post of the viscolitarial commission of the same when the post of the viscolitarial commission of the same when the post of the viscolitarial commission of the same when the post of the viscolitarial commission of the same when the post of the viscolitarial commission of the same when the commission of the same when the post of the viscolitarial commission of the same when the commission of the post of the viscolitarial commission of the same when the post of the viscolitarial commission of the same when the commiss

General Miles' staff, who stored it away with the flotsam and jetsam at array headquarters. Satisfied that the weapon had once belonged to one of Custer's cavalrymen, the officer set about to trace its history, with the result already narrated. Thus poor Sullivan's gun, captured and recaptured in two of the most sanguinary battles of recent Indian history, and that, too, in fights in which the contestants represented the same regiment and tribe, has found a temporary resting place away from all strife and turmoil.

The warrior from whose grasp the carbine was wrenched was well along in

The warrior from whose grasp the carbine was wrenched was well along in years. He wore about his neck a bag of sweet anise seed, which he firmly believed would protect him from the bullets of the soldiers. His name was Cedar—at least that is what a wounded tribesman said—and it may have been he who mutilated the body of poor Sullivan as it lay on the river bunk. Sullivan is sunderstood, had relatives living somewhere in New Jersey. Perhapathe bent and twisted carbine of the gallant boy, who met his death in an endeavor to succor his comrades, would be a priceless memory is still cherished and where his memory is still cherished and where his absence has been mourned these many years. these many years.

Still another pathetic story is linked with the recapture of the Seventh's carbines by the regiment at Wounded Knee. The fighting was over and the dead and wounded lay in heaps in the snow which covered the bunch grass and sage brush when the troopers began gathering up the weapons of their foe. A young cavalryman in Lieutenant Tompkins' company, who had fought with rare gallantry during the engagement, was in the act of picking up a carbine which had drooped from the grasp of a painted warrior, when a puff of smoke, accompanied by a sharp explosion, burst from a neighboring "draw" in the buttes. The trooper staggered for an instant, and then recling toward his lieutenant, who stood near by, he clasped his hands upon his breast and exclaimed: "Lieutenant, I am done for. Tell my mother that I died fighting." Them without uttering another word the soldier fell upon the ground

The English small arms committee

and expired. The shot that had pierced his breast was the last one fired in the battle. The bullet came from the carbine of a Sioux, who, although desperately wounded, had crawled to ambush and with his fast falling strength added one more mame to the long list of cascalling strength added one more mame to the long list of cascalling strength added one more mame to the long list of cascalling strength and statements.

about the stranger, and as the tender words of the last paragraph, which are given verbatim, were uttered many an eye was rubbed with a gray felt hat and many a jaw sank deeper into its quid of tobacco.

Kelley's body was brought to Chicago and buried in Calvary cometery. It must have been two weeks or more after the battle that the little, stout-hearted girl in New Jersey was convinced that the "Kelley" reported among the Sev-enth's dead was none other than her

A SHREWD MOTHER.

The Plan She Employed to Marry Off Her Six Daughters. A fond mother tells how she married off

her six daughters:
"I did it," she says, "with the frying pan "I did it," she says, "with the frying pan a coxy live and cushioned chair. There now, you have the whole story," confessor the hely. "I would have every one of those girls on my hands this minute if I hadn't found them husbands out of my cookers book. Despising an old maid as I do t smoky chimney, when my oldest girl was fully grown I turned right and left for of marrying her. Mary very handsome nor very lively, or than to trust to luck. S Mary wa s ways and have heard grea

stories of the happy results of feeding the sex. So I looked carefully over the field and picked out a pleasant, thriving fellow whose habits were good and his hear whole. I began by asking him in a friend-ly manner to call. Then I led the conver-sation around to his mother, and the way he had been nurtured and what he caref-ter in teneral I never missed a world

small-like pace at which the vehicle was proceeding.

"Anything wrong with the horses?" he inquired of the driver.

"Hess me no." was the reply. "It's their fust journey."

Not satisfied, the composition at again protested against the composition of the same iron which the result of a timeral car, and asked with some iron which the it was a "Favorite." "Ne, not exactly, sir, was the answer; "but it's known as the regulator." Asked to explain his meaning, the imperturbable occupant of the box retorted: "Why, cause it's the bus all the others "go by."

Sometimes Trustworthy. Washington Star: "Some women can't believe a word their hasoands say," she remarked. "Well." confided the other, "I'm not quite

remarked.
"Well," confided the other, "I'm not quite
so badly off as that. My husband talks in
his sleep occasionally."

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SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

A It sees without question that the American Section of Another instance of the effect that a

Another instance of the effect that it innovation may have in unexpected directions is seen in the stimulus that be excling has given to mapmaking. The long trips of bicyclers into the country surrounding their homes has broughout the fact that, after all, few section of country, even long civilized, been thoroughly surveyed, while the hillous journeys across continents dertaken by other wheelmen prove dertaken by other wheelmen prove that many fine opportunities still exist for geographical research. When we turn to some of the oldest inhabited regions of the world it is curious to find how much of scientific surveying there is still to be done. Even in the British ishaid some of the lakes are unsurveyed and were not systematically sounded until the work was begun in Cumberland in 182. The tenegraphy of the Alus n 1893. The topography of the Alpa night be considered fairly complete, bu might be considered fairly complete, but there are still physical inquiries of great interest that commend themselves to scientific Alpine travelers, such as the extent and action of fee, the oscillations of gluciers, the origin of certain pscullar winds and the effects of the destruction of forests. The historical geography of of forests. The historical geography of the Alps is also in process of elucidation. At present there are three regions in Africa of considerable area which offer opportunities for discoveries on a large scal—manely, the Sainara, the region adjoining it on the south and extending across Wadal to the watersheds of the Congo and Nile and the region to the cast of the Upper Nile, stretching of through Abyssinia to the lands of the Callas and Somalis, to the eastern seaboard of the continent. In the continent of Asia British and Eussian geographers of Asia British and Russian geography of Asia British and Russian geographor have been very active during the present century. Perhaps the most interesting and unknown Asiatic region is the southern part of Arabia, from Yemen on the west to Oman on the east, and he was the scarcoast and the states of Meld in the interior. Hadramant, with its lorg the interior. Hadramaut, with its lorg mountains and cultivated rayines, its settled population and historic past, is almost a scaled book. The exploration of this district is about to be undertaken. Much work is yet to be done in Asia. Mircot. The most important unexplored field includes the upper valley of Euphwates and the eastern Carpus Landing Carpus and Carpus Landing Carpus Car

docia.

One of the most progressive and enthusiastic glassmakers in France is building bimself a house of glass, which he believes will be brighter and more beautiful than any other dwelling in the country. His provisions against stone-throwers are not known, except that the outer walls will be thick, and where exposed to the gaze of outsiders are to be of despeculored glass. Floors, walls, root, drapings and much of the furniture will be of the same material, while the pipes will also be of glass. We are accustomed to use glass in forms where it is thin, and therefore usually associate the idea of glass for sower pipes would seem to be, if not impossible, very musuitable. Tests made in France prove the contrary, however. sewer pipes would seem to be, if not impossible very unsuitable. Tests made in France prove the contrary, however, Pipes of four and a half inches outside diameter were supported at the ends and weight applied by means of a lever. They broke under a weight of 750 pounds. In order to make a practical test pipes of various diameters up to twenty-three inches were laid at the entrance to the works of the company that makes them, where heavily loaded wagons and carts are passing continually. After leaving them there for some time they were taken up and found intact without exception. The company, however, recommends us an entra precaution that the pipes be covered with a bed of coment, and have made experiments to ascertain what coment is best suited to this purpose. The joints are made also with coment, except when there is pressure in the piper, and then special rubber joints are necessary. These pipes are to be shortly put in at Marseilles. The board of health of that city is convinced of the altrantage of the advantage of the strength of the pipes. The advantage of the cutire impermeability of glass recommends itself for conveying liquids of any kind.

The old-fashioned pump has done this

bility of glass recommends itself for conveying liquids of any kind.

The old-fashioned pump has done this world a good dead of honest service, but it finds some maligners, who also have a disparaging opinion of the old oalen bucket. Mr. McHenry Green, discussing Western irrigation, expresses strong disapproval of the time-honored methods of raising water, which he compares with Mexican wasons and Egyptian plows, as equally barbarie. He contends that the right way to raise water is to use a regular elevator, such as is used in lifting wheat or flour, an endless belt or cable carrying buckets and rolling over a pulley, to which the mechanism adjusts itself. The fournals of this pulley ought to make the only "friction," for there need not be a pulley at the lower receiving end. The journals of the wheel at the top should rest on ball bearings, so that even that small amount of friction should be reduced to a minimum. The Chinese pump is a vague attempt in this direction, as it shoots the water up an inclined plane, but it has to be run fast to do any work. "I have never seen such a water elevator," says Mr. Green, "unless it be indirectly on the same principle as the use of the clumsy current wheel in Colorado, Every windmil I ever saw was hitched to a beart-breaking, back-breaking iron pump. It is willing and eager to do good, hard work but it is handleapped with the burden of a dead weight in an awful pump. Give it an elevator, with a single pulley hung on ball bearings running in oil, and a simple weight-wheel at the bottom, suspended in the water without any journal, and the mill would fairly flood the land." Mr. Green says that the



THE BROWN'S.

Brown has a house fell of girls and boys, Rosy and healthy and full of noise.
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And are noted for smartness and wit and good looks.
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And their faces are free from wrinkles and care;
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And never a dellar for dectors' bills.

The reason the Browns are so exempt from sickness is the fact that by an occasional course of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery they keep their blood, which is the fountain of life and strength, pure and rich. In this way their systems are fortified to ward off attacks of grip, fever, and other dangerous

Those not so prudent, who have become sufferers from indigestion, torpid liver, or biliousness, or from any of the diseases caused by impure blood, will find the "Golden Medical Discovery" a positive remedy for such diseases.

Especially has the "Discovery" produced the most marvel-ous cures of all manner of Skin and Scalp diseases, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, and kindred diseases. Not less wonderful, have been the cures effected by it in cases of " Feversores," "White Swellings," "Hip-joint Disease," and old sores or ulcers. It arouses all the excretory organs into activity, thereby cleansing and purifying the system, freeing it from all manner of blood-poisons, no matter from what source they have arisen.

Dyspepsia and Constipation.



Am now completely cured, thanks to the 'Gold-en Medical Discovery.'"

Dyspensia - Constination.

"Three years ago I

present methods involve a dend loss of at least one-fourth of the power available; and he strengously opposes the pump except for lifting water in small quantities out of a shallow elstern.

DIRECTIONS for using the creation of the Balm well up appropriate of the Balm well up quantities out of a shallow elstern. CREAM BALM .- Apply of particle of the Balm well up into the nostrils. After a

Thanks to the employment of a conhinged concrete bridge has been built at Munderkingen, Germany. The arch has a clear span of 164 feet and a rise of over sixteen feet. It would have been costly to build a plee in the river at this spot, and this, as well as the fact that a number of long-span stone bridges had been built recently with great success, ancouraged the experiment. The arch is twenty-four feet seven inches wide, and the thickness of the concrete at the rown is three feet three and three-sughths. The backing is formed of hollow arches, the spandfel is faced with limestone projecting about three inches. For the purpose of sustaining the arch surically and also to compensate for

MINED THE TWO POETS UP.

The High School Pupit's Error and the Confusion Which Followed.

Now that the schools are open again and the "sweet little girl grads" of last C. D. FRENCH Pres. C. P. MOSS, Treas. year's normal class are being crysta lized into the prim schoolmarms of year o come, the never falling stories, tru and otherwise, funny and supposed to be, of class buils and blunders, are crop-ping out and being added to the already great volume of "English as She Is Spake." One of the latest comes from the high school and is fastened by the Washington Post on a sweet-voiced, isolar youth, with an incipient mus-tache and a turive plance that will wander toward the girls side of the study hall. They were being called up the other day by the English literature teacher and examined as to their mem-ory of last year's work and the sweet voiced youth was asked for a quotation from Scott. He sturied bravely enough, but mixed his authorities before he fin-ished: Oh, woman, in thy hours of case.

Oh, woman, in thy hours of case. Uncertain, coy and hard to please: But seen too oft, familiar with thy face We first endure, then plty, then embrace We first chairs, then pry then emorace. The conclusion was entirely too much for the class, the red braned corporal from D company exploded in a regular vacation laugh, the rest of the room, including the teacher, followed suit, and the swort-videal youth collapsed, vowing he would never memorize another quotation so long as he lived.



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moment draw strong breath through the mose. Use three times a day, after meals preferred, and before retiring. CATARRH

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